

U.S. WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
Temp 12-8 (55-60). Tomorrow: above  
13-15 (58-63). Yesterday's temp: 18-7.  
LONDON: Cloudy with shower. Temp:  
12-13 (54-58). Tomorrow: Partly  
cloudy with shower. Temp: 12-14 (54-58).  
NEW YORK: Fair. Temp: 12-14 (54-58).  
TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp: 12-14 (54-58).  
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23-24, 1974

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8,570

## Israel, U.S. Lose UN Vote, 89-8, on Palestine Status

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22 (Reuters)—The General Assembly, by 89 votes to 8 with 37 abstentions, tonight reaffirmed the right of the "Palestinian people in Palestine" to independent nationhood and to return to their homes and property.

The assembly also adopted a second resolution, by 85 to 17 with 36 abstentions, to accord observer status here to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekohai, addressing the assembly after word as Arab delegates walked out to protest his presence at the rostrum, declared: "These are sad days for the United Nations. These are days of degradation and disgrace, of surrender and humiliation for the international community."

Syrians and Gamalists  
Demand Release  
of 4 of 47  
U.K. Plane

PALESTINIAN guerrillas today released two women and children from a hijacked airliner at Tunis Airport earlier threats to kill them at regular intervals.

They were freed about seven hours after the British Airways plane was seized last night in Durban with 47 passengers, crewmen and British staff members held aboard.

Persons released were said to be of Indian nationality and had been unharmed.

Three guerrillas demanded the release of 13 Palestinians held in Cairo.

Threatened to kill a hostage two hours if the demand is not met.

PLO ONLY

Cairo, the Egyptian government announced tonight it would negotiate with the Palestinian guerrilla splinter group responsible for the hijacking.

It said it would deal only with the PLO in matters concerning Palestinians. A PLO source said his organization also would deal with the splinter group.

A spokesman in Cairo condemned the hijacking as harmful to Palestinian cause.

Statement by the Beirut office of the splinter group, issued to the Reuters office, the guerrillas would kill all passengers on the plane.

Britain issued a statement resounding responsibility for the action of the Palestine Arab.

Also said Dutch and Belgian passengers aboard the plane will be killed if two Palestinians held in the Netherlands were freed.

Seized in Dubai

A VC-10, seized on the 14th in Dubai last night, landed with 47 persons aboard, 28 passengers, 11 crew and Dubai airport staff.

It was immediately freed by troops.

A Tunisian News Agency spokesman in negotiations with Tunisian Interior Minister Bettahia claimed to be members of the Group of Martyrs Abd al-Ghafour.

Ghafour, believed to have been a Libyan, was assassinated in September after a meeting with el-Fekha, the PLO leader.

Yasser Arafat, PLO leader, is also chief of the PLO, grouping guerrilla organizations.

There was some confusion over the deadline set by the guerrillas for the release of the 13 numbered. It was reported the deadline had been extended twice.

Khartoum, Kuwait

A news agency said the commandos wanted the release of guerrillas involved in an attack on the Saudi Embassy in Khartoum in March of last year, which a Belgian and two Germans were killed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### News Analysis

## Varm U.S.-Egyptian Relations Cooling Off

By Henry Tanner  
WIRE, Nov. 22 (NYT)—One after it began the warm relationship that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger established between Washington and Cairo is showing signs of strain and most Western analysts doubt that it will survive the winter.

Egyptian officials say privately they have lost hope of finding a Middle East settlement with the secretary's mediation.

Even expectations for another Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula, which were still during Mr. Kissinger's last visit two weeks ago, have vanished.

As a result, the Egyptians are aligning themselves with the mood of the rest of the Arab



KOREAN WELCOME — Presidential motorcade going through sea of confetti as it passes through downtown Seoul on Friday. The two Presidents, Ford and Park, are riding in center car, flanked by Secret Service cars.

### Said to Cite Chance of Arms Aid Cut

## Ford Reportedly Warns Park Over Repression

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Saturday, Nov. 23 (NYT). — President Ford was scheduled to complete a brief visit to South Korea this morning after apparently indicating

to President Chung Hee Park that his political repression had jeopardized American military aid to this country.

But a spokesman for Mr. Ford declined to disclose whether the U.S. President had approved or

condemned Mr. Park's domestic political measures.

The assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Philip Habib, told newsmen after a two-hour meeting of the two Presidents yesterday that

South Korea's politics had come up, "but I don't think it is appropriate for me to discuss in detail anything that was said."

Mr. Habib was formerly the American ambassador here.

On other matters, Mr. Habib and a joint communiqué said that:

• Mr. Ford had invited Mr. Park to the United States

May Recognize North

The United States might recognize the Communist regime in North Korea if the Soviet Union and China establish diplomatic relations with South Korea.

• Mr. Ford told Mr. Park that he has "no intention to withdraw U.S. forces from the Korean peninsula." Congressional pressures for reducing the 38,000 troop contingent here appear to have been growing.

• The United States will assist South Korea in the modernization of its military forces, which will cost Washington \$400 million to \$500 million.

• American investment in Korea should be encouraged, even though some American businessmen are dissatisfied with business conditions here and Mr. Park's government is emphasizing the threat from North Korea.

Mr. Habib declined to say directly whether Mr. Ford had discussed South Korean political repression in the context of congressional approval of military aid to Seoul.

But he did note that Mr. Ford "affirmed that we would seek to fulfill the military modernization program while pointing out that that, of course, required the support and assistance of funds from the Congress." Much of the American criticism of Mr. Park's rule has come from the Congress.

It appeared that Mr. Ford brought up the subject, although Mr. Habib would not say so, because South Korean officials earlier said that Mr. Park neither expected the subject to come up nor did he intend to bring it up himself.

Meanwhile, criticism of Mr. Ford's visit continued along with efforts by Mr. Park's adversaries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



STATE DINNER — Presidents Ford and Park toasting each other in Seoul Friday evening.

### Brezhnev, Ford at Vladivostok

## Meeting of Men—Perhaps of Minds

By Peter O'Neil

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (UPI). — In a whitewashed guest house set in the snow-covered spruce forests near Vladivostok this weekend, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev will begin negotiating with his second American President.

According to the plan based on practice at the previous three summit sessions, Mr. Brezhnev will open the session with a general statement of the Soviet posi-

tion on strategic arms limitation, the Middle East, trade and European security—the main Soviet concerns of the moment.

Then, Mr. Brezhnev will settle back, probably light a cigarette, sip some mineral water and wait to hear what he came to find out. How, in the assured privacy of these highest level exchanges, does President Gerald Ford view those issues and beyond them, the prospects for defense?

For some time now, the Russians have been saying in speeches and press commentaries that they are satisfied with the basic outlines of Mr. Ford's foreign policy and his stated commitment to pursuing better relations with the Soviet Union.

Beyond the generalities, however, serious differences divide the two sides, particularly on SALT and the Middle East, and the Russians are convinced that only after Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev take each other's measure face-to-face can real progress be achieved.

Despite the familiar presence of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the administration and Mr. Ford's own cautiously interventionist record in Congress, the absence of any personal contact between the President and Mr. Brezhnev has evidently been regarded here as an important failing in the relationship.

In three full-fledged summit meetings between 1972-74, Mr. Brezhnev established a working relationship with Richard Nixon that helped both men to persuade

skeptics in their constituencies that traditional adversaries could be brought around. Mr. Nixon's resignation, some observers in Moscow argue, was perhaps regretted more in the Kremlin than anywhere else in the world.

For this summit meeting in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Armed Forces Power Struggle Seen

## Top Ethiopian General Reportedly Arrested

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 22 (UPI). — The chairman of Ethiopia's provisional military government, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, was believed to have been placed under house arrest today by troops who surrounded his home.

About 30 steel-helmeted soldiers armed with automatic weapons ringed the general's house. Four or five were seen to enter the building.

The troops, believed to be from the 4th Division, stationed in Addis Ababa, moved in on the general's house at about 1 p.m. The house is in the grounds of the Princess Tsehila Hospital, on the outskirts of Addis Ababa.

There have been rumors of a power struggle between Gen. Aman, 50, and Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam, 35, head of the inner cabinet of Ethiopia's 120-man Military Council. Gen. Aman is not a council member.

The general is reliably reported to have resigned a week ago today as chairman of the military

government and of the civilian Council of Ministers and also of defense. But again there has so far been no official announcement.

The present situation accentuates the extreme tension in the country. Gen. Aman is popular with the majority of the army, and observers fear that his removal could lead to further dissension among the armed forces.

Reports of differences among Ethiopia's military rulers began on Nov. 17 when the state radio announced that Maj. Mengistu had been appointed head of the inner cabinet, or executive committee, of the Military Council.

Gen. Aman is a vigorous soldier-statesman from Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea.

On a recent tour of Eritrea as defense minister, he was greeted by cheering crowds everywhere he went. His trip culminated in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

A Reuters correspondent who witnessed today's events was detained by soldiers in the hospital grounds for more than two hours while his papers were checked.

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Austria	10 6	Lebanon	40 00
Belgium	18	B.F.R.	10 100
Denmark	3	Morocco	12 100
Eire	2 100	Norway	4 700
Finland	2 100	Portugal	10 100
France	3 100	Spain	20 100
Germany	12 100	Sweden	20 100
Great Britain	10 100	Switzerland	1 50 000
Greece	15 100	Turkey	10 100
Iceland	30	U.S. Military (Mar.)	80 300
Italy	220	Yugoslavia	70 000

Austria ..... 10 6 Lebanon ..... 40 00  
Belgium ..... 18 B.F.R. Morocco ..... 10 100  
Denmark ..... 3 D.K.R. Norway ..... 4 700  
Eire ..... 2 100 Portugal ..... 10 100  
Finland ..... 2 100 Spain ..... 20 100  
France ..... 3 100 Sweden ..... 20 100  
Germany ..... 12 100 Switzerland ..... 1 50 000  
Great Britain ..... 10 100 Turkey ..... 10 100  
Greece ..... 15 100 U.S. Military (Mar.) ..... 80 300  
Iceland ..... 30 Yugoslavia ..... 70 000  
Italy ..... 220

Established 1887

## 5 Suspects Held In U.K. Blasts; Toll Rises to 19

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 22 (UPI). — The police announced today the arrests of five primary suspects in the Irish Republican Army pub bombings here last night that killed 19 persons and wounded 134. The government pledged a crackdown on the extremist organization.

A wave of outrage spread across the country following the explosions, with Irish citizens and IRA sympathizers becoming the target of reprisal attacks. The death toll in the bombings was the highest from bombs in peacetime Britain.

Jittery Birmingham police sealed off and evacuated part of the city center once more this afternoon when a caller with an Irish accent said there was a bomb in the Birmingham Post newspaper building. None was found.

The police said they have seized "quite a number" of suspects but were focusing on five men arrested at the northern coastal port of Heysham. They were trying to board a ferry for Belfast.

Chemical Tests

Chemical tests on the suspects clothing were said to have turned up traces of explosives, police sources said, and charges might be filed against them tomorrow. They were brought to Birmingham for questioning but were not immediately identified.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight cautioned against anyone taking the law into their own hands and embarking on reprisals against Irishmen in Britain.

He told Labor party supporters: "At a time when feelings are justifiably running very high, we must remember that the overwhelming majority of Irish people in Britain condemn and detest these wicked attacks as much as anyone else."

Members of Parliament demanded a return of the death penalty, and anti-Irish demonstrations broke out at factories in the Midlands.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins brushed aside appeals to bring back hanging. But he promised rigorous legislation next week to protect the IRA.

"It is clear the IRA are intent on carrying their campaign of murder," Mr. Jenkins told the House of Commons. "We are resolved to use all the available resources to assist the police and the security services in their determination to frustrate it and protect the innocent public."

In Manchester, the lord mayor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



VICTIM — One of the many victims of

## 30 Demonstrators Held

## Israeli Forces in Jerusalem, Disperse Protesting Arabs

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Security forces fired in the air today to disperse 200 young Arabs waving home-made Palestinian flags behind the walls of Jerusalem's Old City.

The police said they arrested 20 of the demonstrators. A policeman was injured by a stone thrown from the crowd, they said.

It was the day's only violence in Jerusalem or the occupied West Bank of Jordan. There had been expectations of coordinated demonstrations at the conclusion of Friday prayer services in

mosques throughout the territory. Shouting "Palestine is Arab," the crowd left the al-Aqsa Mosque before noon and marched down the narrow, winding alleys of the Old City. When they reached the Damascus Gate, facing East Jerusalem's main business thoroughfare, helmeted police and troops tried to disperse the demonstrators.

The Arabs retreated behind the wall, closing the 15-foot doors of the gate. Minutes later, troops posted atop the ramparts joined other forces inside and fired in the air to break up the crowd.

In al-Birsh, about 10 miles north of Jerusalem, a group of Arabs started a sit-down strike to protest the expulsion to Lebanon yesterday of five Palestinian notables charged with helping to incite anti-Israel demonstrations.

In northern Israel, two rockets fired from Lebanon hit the town of Qiryat Shemona before dawn but caused no serious injuries.

Information Minister Abaron Yariv said in an Armed Forces Radio interview that because of the troubles on the West Bank, now was not the time to encourage development of a local Palestinian leadership in the region with which Israel could eventually negotiate.

"Because of the furor of fan-up emotions surrounding the UN debate on the Palestinian issue, this is not the proper moment to search for ways and courses with Palestinian elements in the territories," Mr. Yariv said, "but a chance might develop later on for negotiations between us and the residents of the territories."

Israeli leaders have mentioned the possible development of a local Arab leadership on the West Bank as an alternative to the PLO, with which Israel has said it will not deal under any circumstances.

## U.S.-Lebanon Ties Strained

BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (AP)—The American ambassador to Lebanon went to Washington today to report on a diplomatic incident stemming from the recent trip to the United Nations by Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh.

An embassy statement said Mr. Murkiss Godley "left Beirut this morning for Washington to exchange ideas directly with responsible American authorities regarding the recent visit of President Franjeh to the United Nations in New York."

Premier Rashid Solh told parliament today, "Improper U.S. government behavior, which occurred at the President landed at a New York airport, was unanimously denounced by the people of Lebanon and the rest of the Arab world."

He did not explain what he meant, but sources said Mr. Franjeh was angered when no U.S. official was at Kennedy Airport to greet him.

Mr. Franjeh was designated by the Arab summit conference in Morocco last month to address the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Arab states.

Informal sources said Mr. Godley's trip was not a diplomatic recall but represented an effort by him to help ease the strain that has developed.

When Mr. Franjeh flew home from New York last Saturday, he radioed his Foreign Ministry from the plane to tell Mr. Godley that he would not be welcome at the airport to greet the President on his return to Lebanon.

## U.S.-Egyptian Relations Cool Off

(Continued from Page 1) rally of about 50,000 persons crammed into a football stadium.

Educated as a child at a Presbyterian mission in his home province, he studied at Oxford University before taking a course at Britain's Sandhurst Military Academy.

The general became renowned for his bravery during border clashes between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1964 before being recalled to the capital and appointed a senator in the upper house of the country's parliament.

There he is understood to have incurred the displeasure of now-deposed Emperor Haile Selassie by his forthright remarks on the need for social reforms.

He was named defense minister and chief of staff in the government of Premier Michael Idris, which was set up in July, before being appointed head of the provisional military government on Sept. 12.

## Numeroff's Mission

The Sudanese President, Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, also has been trying to make peace between Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi.

He went to Tripoli earlier this week and then came here. His message, according to diplomatic sources, was that at a time of possible war with Israel, the Arab world cannot afford an Egyptian-Libyan split.

It is believed that in Tripoli he will use his strong personal friendship with Col. Moamer Qadhafi to help defuse the bitter feud between Mr. Sadat and the Libyan leader. Ironically, Mr. Helkai's support for Col. Qadhafi's plans for a merger by Egypt and Libya were an important factor in his downfall.

## Trip Reported Off

The disillusionment is growing fast, the editor added. When Mr. Kissinger was here early this month, it was assumed he would be back in December to negotiate another Egyptian-Israeli disengagement in the Sinai. Now the December trip has been canceled, according to Egyptian sources.

In the face of all this, the Russians have played well. Having been frozen out of the area by Mr. Kissinger, they sat back and waited. A Moscow visit by Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian foreign minister, was postponed from July to October.

When Mr. Fahmy arrived in Moscow—a year after the start of Mr. Kissinger's mediation—the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, had some blunt words for him, Egyptian sources said.

According to this account, Mr. Brezhnev asked: "You still think the Americans will help you get your territorial back? I bet you that, unless the Soviet Union enters the talks, the Israelis will not withdraw another 10 kilometers in your lifetime or mine. Now let's go and talk."

Immediately after the talks began, it was announced that Mr. Brezhnev would visit Cairo in January. The early announcement made it clear that the Russians had decided on the trip before Mr. Fahmy's arrival.

The overall Arab mood is against Washington once more, Arab diplomats here say. "Kissinger has had a full year and what has he done, nothing?" one of them charged.

An Egyptian editor said, "He



Debris on sidewalk outside Birmingham bar after bar was blasted by terrorist bomb.

## 5 Held in U.K. Blasts; Toll Now 19

(Continued from Page 1)  
or IRA sympathizers were reported.

The lord mayor of Birmingham implored the city's inhabitants to refrain from reprisals. He re-

ceived a cable from Queen Elizabeth expressing her "shock and distress" at what had happened.

The Most Rev. George Dwyer, Birmingham's Catholic archbishop, said: "Make no mistake, this

is the whole community under attack—we must stand together to defeat it. My own feelings are ones of disgust, outrage and grief."

The police said the five suspects had taken a train from Birmingham to the northern port following the explosions.

At least 44 of the wounded remained hospitalized, seven of them requiring intensive care.

Mr. Jenkins deplored the killing as "the most terrible of all."

"In the present circumstances," he said, "one would be justified in enabling the police to take certain exceptional measures in order to protect our people."

He was met in Birmingham by demonstrators demanding the re-establishment of the death penalty.

## Hearse Is Halted

DUBLIN, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—The drivers of a hearse bearing the body of James McDaid, the Irish Republican Army hero who was flown here last night from Birmingham, today refused to cross the border into Northern Ireland.

Sources said that the drivers apparently feared possible attacks by angry Protestants in Ulster. The political organization of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army was reported to be negotiating to get the hearse moving again.

Mr. McDaid was killed in the explosion of a bomb he was planting in Coventry last week.

## 2 Reasons Given

The reasons for the apparent pacification of Gaza under Israeli occupation are twofold, according to Arab, Israeli and neutral observers in the strip.

The first reason cited is an absence of leadership. This is due to drastic Israeli repression of all opposition since the occupation, according to the observers. Some contend also that under Egyptian military government no encouragement was given to political activity.

Israel contends that its rule is far easier than the Egyptian military government. Israelis point to the ease with which people from Gaza stimulate and work within Israel, while under Egypt special travel permits, rarely issued, were required.

They said also that under Egypt, Gaza had a permanent curfew at night, while no curfew is in effect now except along the shore.

Israel's goal of maintaining order in Gaza is well served by its labor shortage. About 30,000 Gazans have found regular employment in Israel.

Strongal to Visit India

PRAHA, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—Czechoslovakian Premier Ludvik Svoboda will pay an official visit to India at the beginning of next month, Ceteka news agency announced here.

(Continued from Page 1)

## Bombings Make Birmingham Battlefield of a Distant War

By Richard Eder

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Maurice Buck, deputy constable of the West Midlands, groped for a way to make clear the transformation of this ugly but vigorous industrial capital in one frightful moment last night.

"The public must be aware," he said. "The public must be aware that it can happen to them."

"It is 19 dead and mostly dismembered bodies and 104 people injured after bombs destroyed two pubs in downtown Birmingham. One way or another, people in this city, Britain's second-biggest, are trying to cope with the realization that the distant war in Northern Ireland is among them."

Mr. Buck had been up most of the night. His voice held the strained tone, controlled just this side of breaking, that is the most characteristic sound in the city today.

It was in the voice of a doctor at the Accident Hospital. He told, sighing audibly between phrases, of what had been brought in to him during the night. "We got a young girl who was most certainly blind in both eyes," he was saying, "and a man came in, 30 years old, legs blown off, an arm blown off."

"It will be a long job to put these people together again."

It was in the voice of a politician, Clive Wilkinson, leader of Birmingham's City Council. "I want to see the people reacting calmly," he said in an address. "We must show these people who have committed this outrage that we are not going to be bombed or terrorized into submission."

"We mean to carry on civilized government in Birmingham. We will not be bombed away from it."

Another Fear

"Defence and discrimination can hardly go together," said otherwise positive comment in the Tass news agency.

On the Middle East, it is expected that existing differences will be aired, but without any prospect for resolving them despite the mounting tension in the area. A Soviet source speculated that discussions would center on the expiration on Nov. 30 of the Israeli-Syrian disengagement agreement negotiated by Mr. Kissinger last spring.

At every opportunity, the Russians renew their call for an immediate resumption of the Geneva Mideast conference and that will certainly be repeated in private. But most importantly, according to the Russians, should war break out in the area, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford will now at least have the benefit of knowing each other's thinking first hand in deciding how to proceed.

Another subject known to interest the Russians is Mr. Ford's relationship with the newly elected Congress. At public lectures in Moscow recently, speakers have been stressing that commitments made by U.S. presidents are not necessarily the last word and that especially now with an overwhelming Democratic majority in both houses, Mr. Ford's judgments can be overridden.

The Russians who regard increased trade with the United States as a cornerstone of de-

velopment are worried that it is building dangerously. They cite various factory protest stoppages and demonstrations.

There are reports of some scuffles between Irish and English workers. But so far, to call the demonstrations evidence of a backlash may miss the point.

They are protests against the bombers, not against the Irish. It is even conceivable that they are healthier than the kind of detached apathy with which London has taken its own bombs.

At British Leyland's West Plant, Bill Taylor, a union shop steward, led 3,000 workers in a brief march. Later he explained:

"Our lads couldn't do nothing. They had to show what they felt. So the stewards decided to lead them so nothing would get out of hand."

"I can't tell you how many Irish were in the march but I can tell you that every single Irishman working in West Plant marched with us."

Mr. Jones was being held in lieu of \$30,000 bail.

(Continued from Page 1)

view of well-informed Americans here and knowledgeable Soviet sources, the scheduled 10 hours or so of working sessions involving Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev is too short to produce any substantive breakthrough on the arms questions.

There is no doubt that trade experience ranks despite Soviet concessions on favored-nation status. Export-Import Bank credits

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The Tass commentary was of the few analytic articles tributed here in advance of summit meeting. The Russians stressed from the start that this is to be a "war meeting" as opposed to a formal visit and as the buildup has been much less than it was for Mr. Ford in June. Tomorrow's Pravda carries Mr. Ford's picture.

Top French Aid Arrives in Japan

To Press Oil Plea

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (NYT)—French Foreign Minister Georges Sauvagnargues met with Japanese officials today, only days after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left Japan, to discuss French plan for oil-producing and consumption.

Mr. Kissinger outlined a American plan for reducing oil consumption at a meeting of oil-importing countries on Nov. 14. Both Mr. Kissinger and President Ford discussed the U.S. program at meetings with leading Japanese officials earlier this week.

At issue is the question whether oil-consuming nations should first seek a united front, as the Americans have urged, or whether the summing countries should meet with producers. American officials have insisted that the same formula would only be defeating.

The Japanese apparently will not make up their mind plan to back, although they have made it known they favor Mr. Kissinger's proposal for a sensible reduction of imports.

Embassy Intruder Held

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—A man overpowered a guard at the Mexican Embassy after he entered the building to blow up the building unless he was handed an amount of money. The man armed with a pistol.

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. Army, Air Force to Train 11,600 Civilian Jobs at Base

To alleviate the problem, Pentagon pledged that "every fort will be made to assist placed civilian employees in taking other acceptable employment" in the federal government or private industry. Many civilian employees will be eligible for severance pay to a year of severance pay.

In any event, many installations will not start to some of the actions will not be completed until mid-1977.

Projecting the \$300-million year shift from support costs of a decade beyond 1977, the Pentagon forecast that \$3 billion thus be made available to provide that much more combat capability.

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U.S. Army, Air Force to Train 11,600 Civilian



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## 'Concluding' My Lai

With the release last week of portions of the Pentagon report on the My Lai cover-up, Army Secretary Howard Callaway announced that "a dark chapter in the Army's history" had been concluded. There is little question that the whole episode, from the inception of the operation to the extremely belated release of the report, was an abysmal performance.

The question remains, however, whether a series of events so degrading to the nation and so disgraceful to the service can ever be considered fully concluded. The one honorable aspect of the affair is the report itself—and even here the Army acted shamefully by shunting aside the distinguished general who conducted the inquiry.

The report convincingly documents its charges that "at every command level within the American Division actions were taken, both wittingly and unwittingly, which effectively suppressed information concerning the war crimes committed at My Lai, where at least 175 and possibly more than 400 Vietnamese civilians were massacred." Although little can match the story of the murders and atrocities for sheer horror, the cover-up story is almost as chilling in its way, for what it tells about a military institution in trouble and under stress.

In brief summary, the report charges that the battlefield commanders had substantial knowledge of the extent of the crimes, but that only a portion of the information was transmitted to higher authorities; that although a specific war crimes charge was made, it was transmitted slowly and was

diluted by the time it reached division headquarters; that although sufficient information did reach division headquarters to warrant an investigation, no real investigation was ever made and no report was transmitted to higher authority.

The result was that 14 officers were accused of covering up the murders. These were disposed of by one trial which resulted in an acquittal and 13 administrative dismissals. The commanding general of the division was demoted and stripped of a medal and his chief deputy was stripped of a medal and censured.

Lt. Gen. William Peers, who conducted the cover-up investigation vigorously and with high integrity, was eased into an early retirement at the age of 58. His report, dated March 14, 1970, was not released by the army until Nov. 13, 1974, just six days before Lt. William Calley, the only man convicted of any of the crimes, was to be set free on parole.

Secretary Callaway said, "It is an incident from which the Army has learned a great deal." Unfortunately, during the time of Watergate, the nation has also learned a great deal from My Lai and other current history. While the Army can change its training programs, Americans are left to wonder both about the integrity of their institutions and about "system" in which so few are punished for such profoundly heinous and massively degrading crimes. It seems to us that such a chapter can never be concluded so long as there is conscience and memory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Deal in Southern Africa?

Are South Africa and its black African neighbors looking for a way to avoid a racial conflagration? That the question can be asked at all is evidence of a change of pace unforeseen and perhaps even unforeseeable just a few months ago. In the interim, two things have happened. First, Pretoria's geopolitical buffer against black nationalism has crumbled significantly: Angola and Mozambique have been freed from Portuguese colonial control; white-ruled Rhodesia has come under fresh pressure across its own border with Mozambique; the black client state of Botswana is showing signs of moving out on its own, and the Pretoria-run territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) has moved closer to self-rule. Second, the American-British-French triple veto which saved South Africa from expulsion from the UN earlier this month has given the United States in particular new leverage in its attempts to urge flexibility. Inside South Africa, these developments appear to have been put to use by advocates of moderation.

No doubt there are other factors at work. The important point is that in recent days the government of Prime Minister John Vorster has made a series of statements so unprecedentedly responsible that no less an African nationalist than Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has hailed him as the "voice of reason for which Africa and the rest of the world have been waiting." Mr. Vorster responded by requesting a brief grace period. "If South Africa is given that chance," he said, "[the black African states] will be surprised at where the country will stand in six to 12 months." Various quiet talks are apparently under way. The basic deal under consideration, according to Washington Post correspondent David Ottaway, is this: South Africa would abandon its mil-

itary support of Rhodesia, give Namibia prompt independence, and alter substantially its domestic policy of apartheid. In return, the African states would undertake to accept South Africa and to end their support for guerrillas trying to destroy it.

Whether the pieces of this puzzle can be put together is, of course, problematical. The temptation will be considerable for South Africa to combine the easier foreign-policy concessions with changes of only cosmetic value in its racial ways at home. Africans less responsible than Mr. Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is also said to be using his influence for accommodation, will be under their own kind of pressure to resist compromise. There is an obvious sense in which extremists of both sides fuel each other. The benefits of accommodation, in terms of averting war, encouraging economic development and enhancing human dignity, are self-evident and tremendous but not easily gained.

Meanwhile, South Africa must be kept under heavy political and moral pressure to make good its promise of change. Why, for instance, are some 30 members of the Black Consciousness Movement still being detained—some incommunicado and, reportedly, under torture—for their part in a planned but banned pro-Frelimo rally six weeks ago? This would be exactly the wrong time, moreover, for the United States to offer Pretoria the military cooperation which the South Africans avidly seek. At the same time, the American policy of "communication" with South Africa should be continued. It can be argued that any contacts with Pretoria legitimize it and apartheid but, we believe, communication gives Washington a channel for constructive views which Pretoria might otherwise spurn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Savagery in Birmingham

Dozens of people who have no connection with the politics of Ireland were indiscriminately killed or maimed by the series of explosions in Birmingham on Thursday night. It was an outrage beyond endurance. Taken with other bombings in Birmingham and Coventry, and earlier in Guildford, it may be a watershed of our civil liberties.

A liberal society cannot let its freedom, and its concern for the rights of the individual, be abused in order that it shall be torn to pieces. From now on anybody who complains that he is being harassed by a police bomb squad will find a less sympathetic audience. Our society is suffering murder and mutilation and it must protect itself. If this means closer surveillance of people suspected of sustaining the Provisional IRA in Britain then they must either

act to free themselves of the suspicion or accept that infringement of their privacy is a small price to pay to prevent further terrorist outrages.

The infamous James McDaid received his deserts when he killed himself last week in Coventry in trying to kill others. Yet in some eyes he is a hero, and for every McDaid who dies before he can get away there are others who will plant a bomb—one of them Thursday night in a bar said to contain up to 300 people—and laugh at the results on television. Our laws and our police procedures were not designed to handle men like this. It must be questionable whether these men—and women—have any purpose other than to bomb for bombing's sake. For in what way can Ireland ever be a happier place because of the slaughter of uninvolved people in the pubs of Birmingham?

—From the *Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

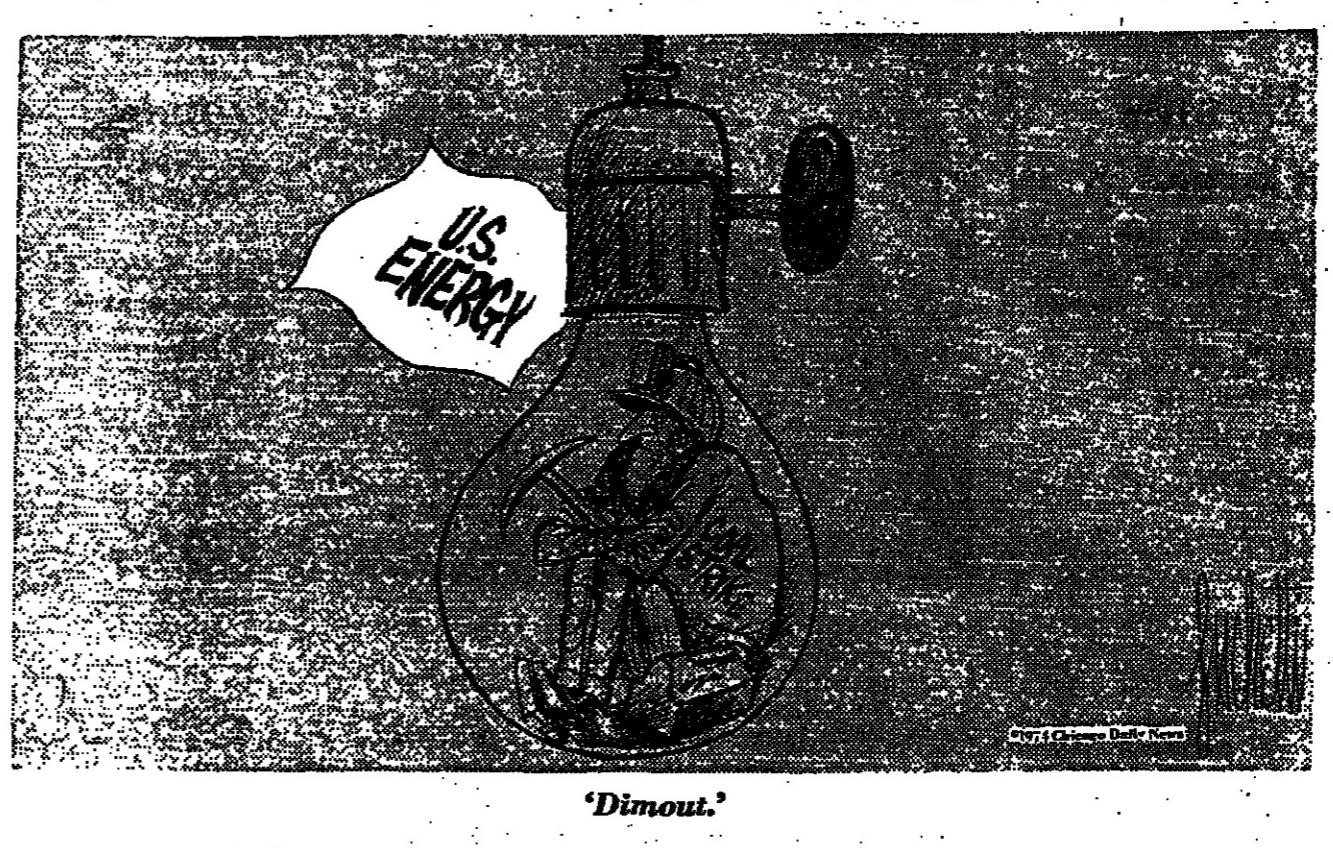
November 23, 1899

NEW YORK.—In an interview published in the Herald this morning, Admiral Dewey makes a vigorous reply to his critics. By making over to his wife and the sharer of his home the house that was recently presented to him, he said that he felt that he was doing the most gracious act an American gentleman could do, and that anyway he did not see how his private life was the cause of public discussion.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1924

ROME.—F. Scott Fitzgerald, the American novelist and short story writer, has arrived in this city where he expects to spend the winter. Mr. Fitzgerald is accompanied by his wife, Zelda, and their little girl, Scottie. He admits to "rather hard" times and is hoping to do some writing this winter "to keep the wolf from the door." "Europe is not nearly as expensive as America," he says.



## Bleak Outlook for Ford's Premature Summit

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON.**—The Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok was arranged—primarily at the urging of Moscow—at a particularly awkward time for the United States. It may be useful in introducing Ford to the mysteries of Soviet diplomacy, but there are at least three reasons why it is not likely to make much progress.

First, the United States, Europe and Japan have not agreed on a common policy toward the oil states of the Middle East or Soviet policy in that region.

Second, the United States and the Soviet Union are deeply divided on the meaning of the UN Security Council Resolution 242, which was designed to establish peace in the Middle East.

Third, the U.S. government itself is divided on what it expects the Soviet Union to do under the so-called policy of "détente."

### Need for Unity

There is very little chance that the Soviet will implement the basic principles of the last summit meeting between Nixon and Brezhnev unless the major non-Communist nations stand together in the present economic and political crisis of the Middle East. Secretary of State Kissinger said as much in his brutally frank and brilliant speech at the University of Chicago before he left for the Far East.

Lacking a common policy by the major oil consumers in North America, Europe, and Japan, he said, "Even the hopeful process of easing tensions with our adversaries could suffer, because it is always presupposed the political unity of the Atlantic nations and Japan."

"If current economic trends continue," Kissinger observed, "we face further and mounting worldwide shortages, unemployment, poverty, and hunger... an economic crisis of such magnitude would inevitably produce dangerous political consequences."

"Mounting inflation and recession... will fuel the frustration of all whose hopes for economic progress are suddenly and cruelly rebuffed. This is fertile ground for social conflict and political turmoil..."

But the European nations and Japan, while agreeing on the principle of unity, have been doing very little about it, and the Soviet Union, despite its verbal support of détente and peaceful coexistence, still seems to feel that mounting inflation and recession, shortages, unemployment, poverty and hunger weaken and divide the non-Communist nations to the strategic and political advantage of the Soviet Union.

### Soviet View

This situation is made worse by the Soviet interpretation of the UN peace and withdrawal resolution on the Middle East. The

clear intent of that resolution (242) was that the peace agreement and the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territory should go hand-in-hand.

Once agreement has been reached on the problems of security, free passage through international waters, a just settlement of the refugee problem, and the establishment of secure and recognized frontiers, Israel would then be obliged to withdraw roughly to the borders in existence on the six-day war of 1967.

But the Arabs, with Soviet backing, are insisting that Israel must withdraw first and try to negotiate later, and they are now supporting the Palestine Liberation Organization in its demands for the creation of a secular Palestinian state, which would mean the end of Israel as an independent Jewish nation.

In the face of these Soviet policies it is scarcely surprising that some influential members of President Ford's own cabinet are wondering whether Moscow's terms for détente are really leading to a new and better world order or actually encouraging disorder throughout the major non-Communist countries.

There has been a tendency in Washington to assume that any agreement with the Soviet Union is better than no agreement at all. In support of this, it is noted that by holding up trade agreements and technology arrangements with the Soviet Union, Washington was able to persuade the Soviet government to release tens of thousands of Soviet Jews who wanted to emigrate to Israel.

### A Gain

On humanitarian grounds this was obviously a gain, but the question is whether the United States should not have been insisting on a genuine and secure peace in the Middle East as a condition of its trade and technology, which Moscow obviously needs.

May President Ford and Chairman Brezhnev will be able to demonstrate that they really got down to these basic questions at Vladivostok, who the chances are that they will not.

## Dinosaurs in the Jungle

By C.L. Sulzberger

**PARIS.**—In Europe, the Fourth Estate on which Western concepts of democracy are firmly rooted is sick. Such, at least, is the conclusion of an extensive series of articles published by *Le Monde*, the most influential French daily. And the illness analyzed by its correspondents is obviously prevalent elsewhere.

*Le Monde* claims the French press, as compared with others, is weakly organized as far as its personnel is concerned and little capable of defending its economic interests. Moreover, it tends to be on the outs with governments and with censorship prevails.

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*Le Monde* finds cost of production has hit.

The price of paper has zoomed, rising 40 per cent in France within one year. Although television's rivalry has varying effects on this side of the ocean (but always less than in the United States) advertising receipts have diminished everywhere.

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## Israel's Samson Complex

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—Israel has quietly been described as a country with a Masada complex—after the desert fortress where a small knot of Jewish warriors killed each other rather than surrender to the Romans.

But a more apt though pleasant analogy is the Samson complex. For like biblical figure unable to use strength constructively, the Israelis are prepared to pull the whole temple rather than quietly to the slow death that now see being prepared.

The Israelis believe they now in a very strong position militarily. The material losses suffered in the October war have made up.

A good relation has been established with the Penta through Defense Secretary James Schlesinger. The semiannual visit to Israel of last week has adjudged nearly perfect. The coolest military heads in Israel could easily score a big triumph over Egypt and Suez.

The basic Kissinger plan for a step-by-step approach settlement built around Israel and Egypt. The idea was that Israel would withdraw in stages to the Sinai Desert in exchange actions by Egypt—such as opening the Suez Canal—gave hostages to peace.

In the first stage of negotiat Syria was the Egyptian part.

In exchange for disengagement accords with Damascus and Jordan yielded hits of territory to Syria and on the G Heights to Syria.

The second step was to on further progress with Egypt in Sinai and an opening of the Eilat port from parts of the Jordan River. The prospect has been destroyed: the recognition of Yasir Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the spokesman of all Palestinian Arabs.

*Pressure on Turkey Seen*

## Caramanlis Is Said to Expect Positive' U.S. Cyprus Steps

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—President Constantine Caramanlis was urged by close associates to be taking "positive" U.S. steps to solve the Cyprus problem. The aides suggested that the nature of the U.S. initiative will determine the course of Greek-American relations, including the restatus of U.S. air and naval bases here.

Caramanlis, who won a crucial mandate in Sunday's general election, expects Washington to pressure Turkey for territorial concessions that would toward a Cyprus settlement acceptable to the Greek community on the island. Meanwhile, the Greek government is conducting a study of all American and NATO facilities in Greece in an effort to reassess, as some put it, whether their continued operation serves Greek tests.

We have demonstrated that we are firmly in the Western camp," an official said yesterday, referring to Sunday's election, in which Mr. Caramanlis' conservative New Democracy party gained an overwhelming 54.5 percent of the vote. He added: "It is up to the alliance to work what they can do for us."

**Pulled Out of NATO**  
Mr. Caramanlis ordered Greece's entry withdrawal from NATO months ago but the decision had little practical impact on American military facilities here. Some sources said that Greece did not make any decisions on NATO and the U.S. bases before the question of Cyprus is resolved, such remarks indicate that Mr. Caramanlis hopes that, to win a favorable decision about the bases,

## Iakarios Lists Peace Terms in London Talks

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Archbishop Makarios, preparing to return in the first week in December to his presidential home in Cyprus, today set forth new conditions for peace on the island.

Emerging from a 90-minute meeting with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, he told newsmen, "Greek Cypriots will not accept any solution which will prevent the return of the refugees to their homes in Turkish-held territory or which would involve a compulsory redistribution or population."

Archbishop Makarios' demands appeared certain to complicate slow-moving negotiations between leaders of the island's Greek and Turkish communities to solve some of the humanitarian consequences of the Turkish invasion last summer. Some Turkish authorities have urged partition of Cyprus to separate the communities.

## British MP Vanishes, Believed Drowned

MIAMI BEACH, Nov. 22 (AP)—A member of the British parliament vanished after telling friends he was going swimming and is feared drowned, police said yesterday.

John Thomson Stonehouse, 49, Labor member of Parliament since 1967, was wearing trunks when he disappeared from the beach in front of a local hotel Wednesday, officers said. Mr. Stonehouse is a member of the Privy Council, which meets to sign proclamations at the accession of a new sovereign or when a reigning sovereign announces an intention to marry.

## Urged by U.S. Envoy in Athens

## Kissinger Said to Have Barred Use of Fleet to Stop Turks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was asked to consider using the U.S. Navy to forcibly prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus last summer, U.S. officials say.

According to their account, Henry Taft, the U.S. Ambassador to Greece at the time, made the suggestion when it was suggested the Turkish fleet would be sent to Cyprus.

"It would be too strong to say that Taft recommended" use of the Sixth Fleet to intercept the Turkish forces, an American source said.

"He put it up as an option and Kissinger turned it down," the source said of Mr. Taft's suggestion. Mr. Kissinger rejected intervention on the grounds that it was unworkable and because direct U.S. military action would be unacceptable domestically.

In addition, such an act might have brought the Soviet Union into the picture, they said, thus elevating the crisis into a potential superpower confrontation.

Mr. Taft, who has since been removed as envoy to Greece, said in a telephone interview last night, "It would be inappropriate for me to comment" on last summer's events.

But, asked if his suggestion was turned down because Mr. Kissinger approved the Turkish invasion, he said: "There is not any foundation to that."



Anatoly Karpov

## Karpov Wins Chess Series

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (UPI)—

Soviet chess prodigy Anatoly

Karpov defeated veteran Viktor Korchnoi in a marathon

elimination match tonight,

becoming American Bobby

Fischer's official challenger

for the world chess crown.

Mr. Karpov won by drawing

the 24th game of the series,

leaving a final score of 3-2

in Mr. Karpov's favor.

Mr. Karpov and Mr. Korchnoi

agreed to a draw on the

31st move after four hours

of play.

In Rio de Janeiro, mean-

while, 22-year-old Brazilian

grand master Henrique Mecking

said Mr. Fischer had

agreed to defend his title

against Mr. Mecking under

Mr. Fischer's own rules.

He said the time, place and

prize had not yet been decided.

## Cambodian Premier, General Voice Hope, Not Confidence

By Sydney H. Schanberg

FERNANDEZ pointedly avoided expressing any outright optimism about being able to carry on if his government loses its United Nations seat to the insurgents or if the U.S. Congress cuts aid drastically, as it is preparing to do.

The meeting with the press, held in a conference hall at the Premier's office to the background accompaniment of government artillery being fired at enemy positions about 10 miles from the city, was in sharp contrast to important news conferences in the past. Then, enthusiasm and determination about the future were always evident.

"We will try to do our best to cope with this situation and to survive," said the Premier, referring to the projected aid cuts.

The UN debate on the seat now held by the Phnom Penh government of Marshal Lon Nol is expected to start in a few days, with a two-day possibility by the end of next week.

There are two opposing resolu-

tions. A Chinese-sponsored motion would give the seat to the government-in-exile of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian chief of state, who was ousted in 1970 and now lives in Peking. The other resolution, which is backed by the United States, would put off any action for a year, while calling on UN members to make every effort in the meantime to bring about peace negotiations.

Last year the Lon Nol government stayed off the attempt to unseat it by only three votes. Speculation is that this year's vote may be even closer. Guessing so far has been that the present government may squeeze through again, but observers do not discount the possibility of a Sihanouk victory.

### Heavy Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Government troops have killed 101 insurgents and suffered 31 casualties in four days of fighting at a small town near the Cambodian capital.

The high command said that in yesterday's fighting 58 insurgents were killed and 22 government soldiers killed or wounded in major battles at Barong Khnor Kar, nine miles east of here on the east bank of the Mekong "Golgotha."

Turkey already had launched its forces when Johnson sent a note threatening the use of the Sixth Fleet to stop the invasion.

In an act that humiliated the Turks, Turkish leaders gave in and ordered their navy to return to port.

A U.S. source suggested that Mr. Kissinger did not fully trust recommendations by Mr. Taft, who was felt to have been too closely aligned to the Greek military junta in power at that time.

Late last spring, however, Mr. Taft suddenly began sending cables to Washington urging reconsideration of the near-total American support of the dictatorial government.

The sudden shift was seen by Mr. Kissinger as a sign of Mr. Taft's unreliability, the source said.

Mr. Taft, who has since been removed as envoy to Greece, said in a telephone interview last night, "It would be inappropriate for me to comment" on last summer's events.

But, asked if his suggestion was turned down because Mr. Kissinger approved the Turkish invasion, he said: "There is not any foundation to that."

## CHURCH SERVICES

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Nursery &amp; Sunday School 10:30 a.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE &amp; SERMON 10:45

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Canon Thomas Wiles

Norman Prout, Director of Music

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10:30 a.m. Rev. John Ferry.

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## Italy, Ireland Pressured on Paris Parley

French Say Two Will Attend, Both Deny It

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—France applied diplomatic pressure on Italy and Ireland today to force them to attend a European summit meeting in Paris next month.

The pressure took the form of an announcement by the French government spokesman that all nine European Common Market nations—including Italy and Ireland—had agreed to attend the French-sponsored meeting of prime ministers Dec. 9-10. Italian and Irish officials denied they would attend, unless the seven others agree in advance to a detailed plan to aid their poorest regions.

France's announcement put Rome and Dublin on the spot. But their spokesmen confirmed yesterday that both nations are waiting at least until Monday, when foreign ministers of the Nine meet here to debate the issue, before making up their minds.

### Risks Are High

The diplomats said the risks are high because the French announcement might make the Irish and Italians so angry they would refuse to attend, thus torpedoing the summit meeting.

But France appeared to feel the risk was justified because the stakes also are high. These stakes, the diplomats said, are no less than the political weight which French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will carry into his meeting on Martinique with President Ford five days after the European summit session.

Mr. Giscard has sponsored the summit idea against considerable coolness from most of the other Common Market nations. If it were to fall through now, the result would be a humiliation for the French President on the eve of his meeting with Mr. Ford.

France was understood to be confident that Italy and Ireland, faced with this alternative, will give in Monday. Government officials in Paris had said that the foreign ministers will announce Monday that the Dec. 9-10 date is set.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army.

Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail politi-



United Press International

**TERRORIST VICTIM**—Argentine Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Leandro Anaya (center) holding hand of Robert Ibarzabal, 11, at funeral services in Buenos Aires on Thursday for the child's father, Lt. Col. Jorge Ibarzabal, who was killed after being held by terrorists for 10 months.

## 4 Slain, 50 Held in Argentina In Drive Against Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (UPI)—

Argentine police and army units yesterday killed four and captured about 50 suspected terrorists and confiscated an arsenal of stolen firearms in a series of operations, police reported.

Police searches and raids against between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned to stop the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in that industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army.

Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail politi-

## Flaps Suspected as Cause Of Airliner Crash in Kenya

COLOGNE, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Lufthansa, the West German airline, said today that the wing flaps of its Boeing 747 which crashed Wednesday near Nairobi were apparently not in proper position.

"This would explain that the plane could lift off the ground after normal acceleration but was not completely capable of becoming airborne because of too little lift," the spokesman said. He said that he had no immediate explanation for the flaps' apparently improper positioning.

"The crash of the Boeing 747 killed 59 of the 157 passengers and crew members aboard. Ninety-eight persons managed to escape before the \$25-million jet

## \$2.2 Million Loot Found in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—The FBI has disclosed that about \$2.2 million of the \$4.3 million stolen Oct. 30 in the largest cash burglary in U.S. history has been found under fresh cement in a West Side basement.

Federal and local officials said last night the money was found in the basement of a bungalow buried in a seven-foot hole. The house belonged to Dorothy Marrera, the grandmother of one of the six men charged in connection with the robbery. Her grandson, Ralph Marrera, was the guard on duty at the Purpletar Security, Inc., vault the night the money was taken.

Authorities believe a large part of the balance still missing may be in banks in the Bahamas, where two of those charged were arrested. The banks of the Bahamas, which operate under rules of secrecy, have refused to divulge how much was deposited by the men arrested.

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*Tia Maria*...  
coffee  
and WOW!

## The secret of Tia Maria.

## EDUCATION DIRECTORY

## LONDON THEATER

*A Muddled, Pretentious 'Beast'*

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 22 (IHT)—Alas, another young British playwright bites the dust this week. One by one the young braves of fringe theater are trying to write ambitious full-length works and botching the attempt. More and more, the talents thrown up by the new and restless theater groups are proving inadequate to the tasks they set themselves. The latest disappointment is Snoo Wilson's muddled and pretentious "The Beast," being presented by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Place.



Part of a Turcato exhibit from the Rome retrospective.

The play is loosely based on the life of Aleister Crowley, the magician and minor poet who reveled in the title of "the wickedest man in the world," although he did little to justify such a claim. Crowley outlined his reputation, dying at the age of 73 in 1947. His fame has revived in the last 10 years, along with the growing interest in the occult and various forms of debased mysticism. Seven years ago, for instance, the Beatles put him next to Mae West in the group portrait that decorated the LP "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Heart's Club Band."

Mr. Wilson has chosen to present Crowley's life and obsessions, particularly with what he called "sex magic," in a commonplace gangster melodrama. Gian-Maria Volonte plays Luciano in a "properly taut, controlled style." Edie Steiger, however, is disappointing as a hoodlum stool pigeon, as is Edmond O'Brien as a narcotics chief.

rather too clean-cut, give an impressive performance after this shaky start, as does Rosemary McFale as his simpering scold-woman companion of his sexual rituals. Both are seen by their author as pathetic figures, playing with things they barely understand. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Wilson wants to write his play. At times it seems as if Crowley is being used as a representative of certain contemporary trends, a sort of symbol of junk-filled hippies. It is made of his dictum "Do what thou will shall be the whole of the law." His fascination with exploring experiences through the use of sex and drugs and even death has recognizable links with some of today's feverish happenings.

By deflating Crowley, showing him as a pathetic and feeble figure, turning him into a farce show, Mr. Wilson seems to hope that it will appear that he is making some comment on it today. But for all his likeable erotica, his use of the "I Ching" Crowley remains essentially Victorian figure, the observe that era's apparent respectability but given to the same imperialistic drives and a burning desire for wealth and power.

The play's construction, done in flashback with a succession of short scenes, is shapeless and adds to the central confusion. It is sad to see such a good actor as Tony Churchill dressed up as transvestite policeman for a particular dramatic purpose, so many talents used with such little effect.

Entertainment  
In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (IHT)—This is how critics feel for The New York Times rate new film: "Lucky Luciano," directed by Francesco Rosi, focuses on the gangster Luciano after his deportation from the United States to his native Italy in 1946 through his death in 1982, but there are numerous flashbacks which A. H. Weiler finds confusing. "Most of the cast contributes surface stunts that fade quickly.... Despite the straining of all concerned for unvarnished realism, both the bad and good guys in 'Lucky Luciano' are rarely better than commonplace figures in a commonplace gangster melodrama." Gian-Maria Volonte plays Luciano in a "properly taut, controlled style." Edie Steiger, however, is disappointing as a hoodlum stool pigeon, as is Edmond O'Brien as a narcotics chief.

position will include feasibility studies, forecasts of general business trends, and the development of corporate economic policies, plans and controls.

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## Around the European Galleries

## Rome

**Giacomo Turcato, Retrospective.**  
Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Via Nazionale, to Dec. 31.

Turcato is a poetic wanderer in strange countries, penetrating new continents of paint, texture or shape, overturning old values. For him there are no blind alleys, no ugliness, no painterly means or pigment without merit. Through all the transformations, the painter remains himself, imperturbable, carefree and always curious.

His ease and mastery did not come about without a struggle. This is evident in this retrospective of more than 300 works, sponsored by the Municipal Council of Antiquity, Fine Arts and Culture of Rome. The works span the period from 1940 to the present.

Originally from Venice, Turcato matured in Rome during the war years. His early abstractions of coal mines, of the ruins of the Warsaw ghetto and on other social issues, in contrasts

of light and dark, are relatively impersonal and have much in common with the work of other artists of the period.

Then in the late 1940s, a search evolves: a whole group of canvases patterned with red triangles, dashes and stars are suffused with movement, with dynamics quite close to recent futurism.

The paintings become ever more serious, as well as fanciful. From then on they are grouped around a particular enquiry. While becoming progressively richer in content and deeper in color, the paintings consist of fewer and simpler elements.

Finally the shapes and symbols leave the canvas. In the "Chained Liberty" group and the "Oceanica" series of 1973 and 1974, flat forms—perforated, swallowtailed, sinuously curved, painted in prism colors—are sculpture which is outrageously unsculptural. The slender cutout silvers and boards lean, tilt, swarm around the viewer as if they were parts of an underground palace or forest.

Turcato's work is purposely free of the School-of-Paris niceties. His iconoclasm and stance, if it is like anything, resembles that of the New York action painters who, though belonging to a slightly older generation, also shook free of the same constricting traditions, to use funkiness, gaucheness and unattractive colors for the sake of truth. Like them, Turcato is a master precisely because he stopped following the masters.

This neither denies that there is a deep current of wisdom, of civilized understanding of reality behind his painting, nor does it

mean that he betrays his Venetian background, apparent in his use of color.

At the height of his career, Turcato is neither dry nor repetitive. His ease grows ever more seductive. Wicked at times, humorous or devil-may-care, he is never cerebral but intuitive, moving from invention to invention.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## Paris

**Kallinowski, Galerie B, 20 Rue de l'Echaudé, Paris-6, to Nov. 30.**

The expressive quality of a material may escape one until one sees it in a specific context. Thus leather remains very much a piece of skin, a fact one may not perceive when it is merely a suitcase, but which becomes apparent in Kallinowski's beautiful and curiously totemic objects made from scuffed and polished bits of leather which, in an earlier life, had been a saddle or a hatbox. The forms themselves suggest that something is concealed behind the leather—something alive or with a magical function. His works are very refined, but they deal with an area of sensibility which, happily, has not yet been totally invaded by the "imperialist discourse of the intellect!"

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**L'Estampe Impressioniste. Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris-2, to January, 1975.**

The prints of the impressionist painters were not too well

known until recently and many pieces were discovered only when sales were held in some of the artists' studios during the twenties. The present exhibition includes 350 items of great variety and interest, including those of the most famous impressionists and lesser artists, who were excellent technicians and whose experimental work and advice were influential. Manet, Whistler, Picasso, Degas, Mary Cassatt, Renoir et al. and even Dr. Gauchet, who worked under the pseudonym of Van Ryssel.

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**Fernand Léger, Galerie 22, 22 Rue Bonaparte, Paris-6, to Dec. 4.**

Typical works by Léger, done between the twenties and the fifties.

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**James McGarrell, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5-7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris-6, to Nov. 30.**

This sequence of paintings by James McGarrell seems to deal with memory or dreams. Each canvas contains a small central square in which a scene of everyday life is treated in warm, real tones, and with awkward touches, suggesting the emotion of the remembered moment much more than its precise aspect. A beach by starlight, a couple hastily undressing, a young showing his drawings to an older man. This scene is to all practical purposes put in quotes by being set in a larger square of subdued tones within a closely restricted scale. The highlights at the edge of the

central picture are prolonged in lighter vertical or horizontal stripes that bar their setting. The outer edge is a narrow painted stripe that serves as a frame. In a couple of paintings the central square is larger and some object within it will obtrude upon the darker, outer square. This presentation allows a curious distanciation from the subject, and at the same time a more intimate perception of its content.



Part of a Turcato exhibit from the Rome retrospective.

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—MICHAEL GIBSON

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ART

## rom 'David' to Delacroix' now in Paris

By Michael Gibson

**IRIS (HT)**—The "David to Delacroix" exhibition that opened at the Grand Palais is deals with a period which, somebody once remarked, had a bit of taste, most of it bad. But if you can put up with overacting, you will be rewarded by a number of excellent things and by a chance to over the mind of a society that went through some major ages between 1774 when Louis became King of France and when Charles X was toppled from the throne. During the ruling years there had been revolution, a consulate, an empire and a return to monarchy, embarking 306 paintings by 133 artists, the exhibition is well sent, well and pleasantly mounted, entertaining, informative, often attractive.

It represents a page in art history whose aesthetic criteria sensibility are often strange and sometimes hilariously remote from our own. The extreme of the show is apparent in the fact that almost every painting invites some kind of commentary and that it is not easy to speak briefly and easily about the exhibition as whole.

### The Age

Generally, nonetheless, one can say that it represents an age in which painters had an elegant mastery of their craft, were faced with a demanding public, and produced works that were often mannered, pretentious, artificial. There are idealized platiades, sentimentalities, edifying moralities, and forms of propaganda as well as number of charming pieces—traits, landscapes (Vernet, Hubert Robert, Gaufré, Michel, rot and others) and various scenes of daily life from agonized to Drolling'. What, one may wonder, made me works of painters of that pretensions to an unusual grace? To a certain extent, I suspect, it was a matter of status in Royal Academy, created by a monarchy to break the monopoly of the medieval Guild of St.

### ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The third Rencontres Internationales de Musique Contemporaine at Metz is taking place rough Nov. 24, with particular emphasis on the works of Luciano Berio. Also to be heard are works by Boulez, Stockhausen, Kargel, Ian Banquart and Michel Déjus. Among the performers heduled are the Orchestre Symphonique ORTF-Alsace under Michel Tabachnik, the Group of Cologne, the Saarbrücken Radio Orchestra under Hans Mader.

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Satie's "Socrate" and Giacomo Menotti's "The Medium" will be given as a double-bill Nov. 24 at the Grand Théâtre in Nancy. Louis Ducreux will stage the Satie one-acter, while a cast including Jacques Lassalle, José Demetrio and Jean Rassé, and Menotti will stage his own work, with Denise Scherzer in the title part. Richard Green will conduct both.

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Mozart's "The Abduction from the Seraglio" will be given six performances from Nov. 29 to Dec. 6 at the Grand Théâtre in Strasbourg in a production staged by Michael Cetin and designed by Serge Marzocchi. Bernard Zaza will conduct a cast headed by Eddie Moser, Mike Scharry, Peter Hofever and Gerhard

Graeber.

\*\*\*

Prokofiev's ballet "Cinderella" will be the first dance production of the season by the company of the Opéra du Rhin, with choreography by Peter Van Dyk and under the musical direction of Alain Lombard. Jean-Yves Werner is responsible for the sets and costumes. Seven performances will be given in Strasbourg from Dec. 5 to 31, two in Strasbourg, Dec. 14 and 15, and five in Mulhouse between Dec. 30 and Jan. 5.

\*\*\*

Concerts for one, two and three pianos by Bach (Nov. 26) and Mozart (Nov. 30) will be performed by Nicole Eysenck and Heidi Sieck and Noel Lee, the Salle Gaveau in Paris. The concert two-piano work also will be on the program at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées Dec. 5 with Enrico Gilels and his daughter Elena and the ORTF Chamber Orchestra. Gilels will also play a Concerto in B flat (K. 566) in the all-Mozart program.

\*\*\*

The violinist Christian Ferras and the pianist Pierre Barbé will celebrate the 25th anniversary of their existence as a duo in a recital Nov. 25 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris, with a program of Beethoven's "Spring," Brahms's "D minor" and the Franck sonatas.

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"Liberty Leading the People," by Delacroix, included in the Paris exhibition.

Luke, was itself a well structured administration, and any artist who made his way into it had his future assured, and a social status that was considered enviable. Ever since the Renaissance, artists had been struggling for status—hence Leonardo's famous, and much misconstrued saying that art was "cosmopolitan," a "matter of the mind." But access to the academy hinged upon the acceptance by the jury of a "masterpiece." And a masterpiece had to satisfy not only technical and stylistic criteria; it had to convey some sort of moral lesson. What makes many of these artists so dreary is that they were rather second-rate moralists.

Hardly ever, I suspect, does a politician get out of bed saying "I am going to make a momentous statement today—what will it be?" He makes the statements that his policy and circumstances require, and they may occasionally turn out to be momentous. The artist's problem, in the academic system, was that he was faced with irrelevant demands that he produce something meaningful, perhaps sublime, in any case edifying. And these demands he fully accepted. He wanted to produce "momentous" paintings that satisfied such criteria of elevation—illustrating noble conduct, deeds of heroism and the like.

### Other Landmarks

Some works by less famous artists are also landmarks of sorts. Thus Girodet's "French Heroes" showing Hoche, Marechal, Kleber and other heroes of the revolution being received in the hereafter by a host of spirits led by Ossian. This strange, turbulent painting is perhaps the best expression of the phantasm underlying the revolutionary adventure, which raised such wild hopes and enthusiasm because it was felt to be the herald of utopia. In this painting phantasm and reality walk hand in hand in an exhilarating rococo composition that is both ridiculous and admirable.

Gudin was a pupil of Gros and his "Bravery of Captain Desse" is another original work of vigorous romantic quality showing two ships floundering in a storm of titanic proportions. The treatment is unusual, and though it is definitely a narrative painting, its novel conception goes beyond mere narration.

A portrait of unusual historical interest is that of Robespierre by Labille-Guiard. The brilliant revolutionary is shown at the age of 33, with the sort of magnetic and dangerous charm that emanates from the youthful "Citizen Kane." Some of the man's charm is obviously directed at Adélaïde Labille-Guiard herself—quite understandable when one has seen her self-portrait. This in itself is an unusual touch (see also a portrait of Comte de Vaudreuil in his film)—because one has forgotten the dangerous,

ironic playfulness which, bidding the highest possible stakes, injected a terrible spice into the Socistic logic.

Delacroix, in his allegorical "Liberty Leading the People," avoids this pitfall because his subject is enthusiasm rather than Good vs. Evil. David himself does so in his "Marat Assassins" (unfortunately not shown here), because the artist's own conviction is so powerful that he sets aside all rhetorical devices to produce what is probably his best painting.

It is a modern work—or at least we can construe it as such, because the dated philosophy of the period does not obtrude.

Ingres, with his bizarre talent

the was once described as "a Chinaman lost in Athens," was a remarkable propagandist. At 26 he painted the imposing imperial portrait of Bonaparte—a sort of Jupiter enthroned. His "Francis I at Leonardo's deathbed," which was done after the restoration of the monarchy, is a striking example of this artist's frosted sentimentality.

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It is a modern work—or at

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Ch'98						Ch'98						Ch'98						Ch'98					
Stocks and High, Low, Div In \$			Sls. P/E 100s.			3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. close			Stocks and High, Low, Div In \$			Sls. P/E 100s.			3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. close			Stocks and High, Low, Div In \$			Sls. P/E 100s.		
61/4 30% Abbt Lb 1.32	72	136	44/4	45/4	45/4+	46	21	128	CapU 1.52	6	x1	13/4	13/4	13/4+	%	20/4	37	Dresser 1.40	11	181	43/4		
61/4 25% ACF In 2.40	8	29	34	35/4	81/4+	12	61/4 7	8/4	Callahn 1.59	9	14	2/4	2/4	2/4-	14	61/4 32	35/4	Dresser pf 2.20	11	155	43/4		
14/4 81/4 AcmeClav 1	3	7	8/4	8/4	81/4+	12	14/4 7	8/4	CamBr 1.49	2	14	3/4	3/4	3/4+	14	14/4 12	14/4	Drstr off 2	11	155	15/4		
5/4 14/4 AdmDg .040	15	81/4	8/4	8/4	8/4-	16	47/4 7	11/4	CampRL 1.50	21	14/4	35	34/4	34/4+	14	14/4 13/4	14/4	Dreyfus 1.44	6	6	14/4		
7/4 7/4 AdmE 1.20e	5	5	2	2	2	16	18/4 7	11/4	CampS 1.18	8	6	26/4	26/4	26/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	Dreyfus 7.00	6	4	15/4		
5/4 2 AdmM 1.15p	37	4	3/4	3/4	4	16	18/4 7	11/4	CanPac .82	5	7	15	13/4	13/4-	14	14/4 11/4	11/4	Dreyfus 1.40	6	4	15/4		
11/4 34 AdmRes 200	29	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	13/4 7	11/4	CanR 1.10	2	11	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 12/4	12/4	HammP 12.00	3	121	14/4		
17/4 6/4 AdvIn 20c	5	52	11/4	10/4	11/4+	16	57/4 7	11/4	CapCn 1.00	13	12/4	21/4	20/4	21/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 20	20	14/4			
31 15/4 AdvMnf 1.08	7	175	22/4	22	22/4+	22	31/4 7	11/4	CapHold 1.50	21	12/4	21/4	20/4	21/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 25	25	14/4			
13/4 5/4 Ahmans 28	4	8	6/4	6/4	6/4+	16	42/4 7	11/4	CapM 1.09	4	22	3/4	3/4	3/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 30	30	14/4			
4/4 1/2 Ahleen Inc	3	19	17/4	17/4	17/4+	16	18/4 7	11/4	Carbon 1.70	12	26/4	26/4	26/4	26/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 35	35	14/4			
58 35% AlPrd 260	14	140	42/4	42/4	42/4+	16	9/4 7	11/4	Carlisle 88	3	4	12	11/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 40	40	14/4		
14/4 10/4 Aircrpl 90	5	52	11/4	10/4	11/4+	16	9/4 7	11/4	CarFrg 1.60	4	6	11/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 45	45	14/4			
29/4 1/4 AJ Industri	17/4 12/4 Alkma 1.20	3	11	12/4	11/4	11/4+	16	23/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	17	11	19/4	18/4	18/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 50	50	14/4		
17/4 17/4 Alkma 1.20	3	11	12/4	11/4	11/4-	16	17/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	5	30	7	6/4	6/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 55	55	14/4			
75 7/4 Alka Gas 1.18	11	16	8/4	8/4	8/4-	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 60	60	14/4			
29/4 5/4 Alaska Intrs	12/4 12/4 Albany 50	5	2	16/4	16/4	16/4-	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 65	65	14/4		
11/4 15/4 Albany 50	5	6	6/4	6/4	6/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 70	70	14/4			
17/4 10/4 Albert 36	7	6	11/4	11/4	11/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 75	75	14/4			
41 19/4 Alcant 1.40	7	20	20/4	20/4	20/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 80	80	14/4			
5/4 6/4 Alcant 1.40	3	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 85	85	14/4			
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 90	90	14/4		
75 2/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 95	95	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 100	100	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 105	105	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 110	110	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 115	115	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 120	120	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 125	125	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 130	130	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 135	135	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 140	140	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 145	145	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 150	150	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 155	155	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 160	160	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 165	165	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 170	170	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4	7/4+	16	14/4 7	11/4	CarTec 1.60	14/4 12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4+	14	14/4 10/4	10/4	HammP 175	175	14/4		
22/4 12/4 Alcant 1.40	19/4 31/4 Alcant 1.40	9	21	7/4	7/4																		

1974—	Stocks and		Chrs.					
High.	Low.	Dlv. In \$	P/E	1968	Stks.	3 p.m. prev.	Chrs.	
13/16	6½ HayesAlb	1	4	10	8½	314	8½+	16
6½	Hazeline		7	34	2½	214	2½+	16
19	7 HCA Martin	3	20	7	7	7		
13	5½ Hecks	.12	2	14	5½	5½	5½+	16
35/8	10½ Hecla M	.01	12	36	17½	174	17½+	16
18½	div Helem	.02	4	6	6½	6½	6½+	16
50	27 HeimH	.12	18	44	37½	37	37	16
40½	17 HellerM	.84	5	27	27½	27½	27½+	16
19½	5½ HellerP	.59	12	7	5½	5½	5½+	16
47	19½ HellerM	.59	9	40	30½	29½	30½+	16
13½	1½ Hemphill Co		2	14	1½	1½	1½	
41	27½ Hercules	.80	10	1076	314	28½	28½+	16
75	8½ Hershfld	.50	7	6	9½	9½	9½+	16
36½	14½ Heston	.40	5	45	25½	25½	25½+	16
57½	17½ Hettman	.1	70	88	25½	25½	25½+	16
92½	6½ HewittP	.20	21	109	57½	57½	57½	
27½	3½ High. Volt		7	7	3½	3½	3½+	16
24	11½ HibbenB	.48	6	5	12½	10	12½+	16
17½	Hilferty H	.1	4	84	10½	9½	9½	
46	2 HMAW Ind	.4	5	2½	2½	2½		
22½	11½ Hobart	.28	4	7	1½	1½	1½+	16
16½	6½ Hobay	.5	4	128	9½	9	9+	16
7½	3½ Hoblitz		22	3½	3½	3½		
7½	5½ Holiday	.32	5	127	5½	5½	5½	
26½	14 HiltdyA	.707	2	9	1½	1½	1½	
12½	12½ HiltdySug	.2	9	95	32	21	31½+	16
6½	26 Hiltmck	.18	10	247	47½	45½	45½+	16
20½	20 Hillymll	.48	4	226	21½	21½	21½+	16
21	10½ HlowBil	.28	5	6	7½	7½	7½	
21	10½ HlowCp	.28	2	18	8½	8½	8½+	16
71	5½ HlowAff	.37	6	20	9½	9½	9½+	16
79	5½ HlowCo	.36	4	15	8½	8½	8½+	16
12½	5½ HlowInit	.36	26	38	7½	7½	7½	
11½	7½ HlowDell	.88	3	9	6½	6½	6½	
13½	6½ HlowGr	.48	34	51	4½	4½	4½	
22½	9½ HlowFab	.28	71	103	12½	12½	12½+	16
24½	23 HlowFin	.1	23	11	29	28½	28½+	16
20½	16½ HlowLp	.56	7	57	25½	25½	25½+	16
30	15½ HlowMfg	.56	11	49	27½	27½	27½+	16
30½	37½ HlowPc	.28	6	6	5½	5½	5½	
13½	16½ HlowJohn	.28	5	121	5½	4½	4½	
17½	11½ HlowHubb	.68	5	36	12½	11½	11½	
21	11½ HlowK	.68	4	114	6½	6½	6½	
10½	55 HlowCam	.pA6	3	63	6½	6½	6½	
25½	29½ HlowPc	.70	21	29½	29½	29½	29½+	16
27½	14 HlowPower	.20	8	74	16½	16½	16½	
30	21½ HlowPcAm	.20	7	72	22	22	22	
12½	14 HlowPcAm	.20	4	23	2½	2½	2½	
38½	19½ HNA Co	.20	6	6	23½	23½	23½+	16
7½	3 Income Cap		4	36	3½	3½	3½	
25½	15½ HIndGas	.5	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	
27½	12 HIndPL	.82	6	21	16½	16½	16½	
68	63 HIndPL	.25	3	17	11	11	11	
10½	16½ HIndPl	.25	9	48	6½	6½	6½+	16
15½	15½ HIndPl	.25	12	161	6½	6½	6½	
13½	15½ HIndPl	.25	5	37	5½	5½	5½	
21	25½ HIndPl	.25	4	24	23	23	23	
23½	25½ HIndPl	.25	2	18	2½	2½	2½	
24½	25½ HIndPl	.25	2	18	2½	2½	2½	
31	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
26½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
27½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
28½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
29½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
30½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
31½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
32½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
33½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
34½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
35½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
36½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
37½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
38½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
39½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
40½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
41½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
42½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
43½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
44½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
45½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
46½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
47½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
48½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
49½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
50½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
51½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
52½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
53½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
54½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
55½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
56½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
57½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
58½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
59½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
60½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
61½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
62½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
63½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
64½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
65½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
66½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
67½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
68½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
69½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
70½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
71½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
72½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
73½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
74½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
75½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
76½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
77½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
78½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
79½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
80½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
81½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
82½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
83½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
84½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
85½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
86½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2½	2½	
87½	25½ HIndPl	.25	1	12	2½	2		

## هكذا من الأفضل





## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

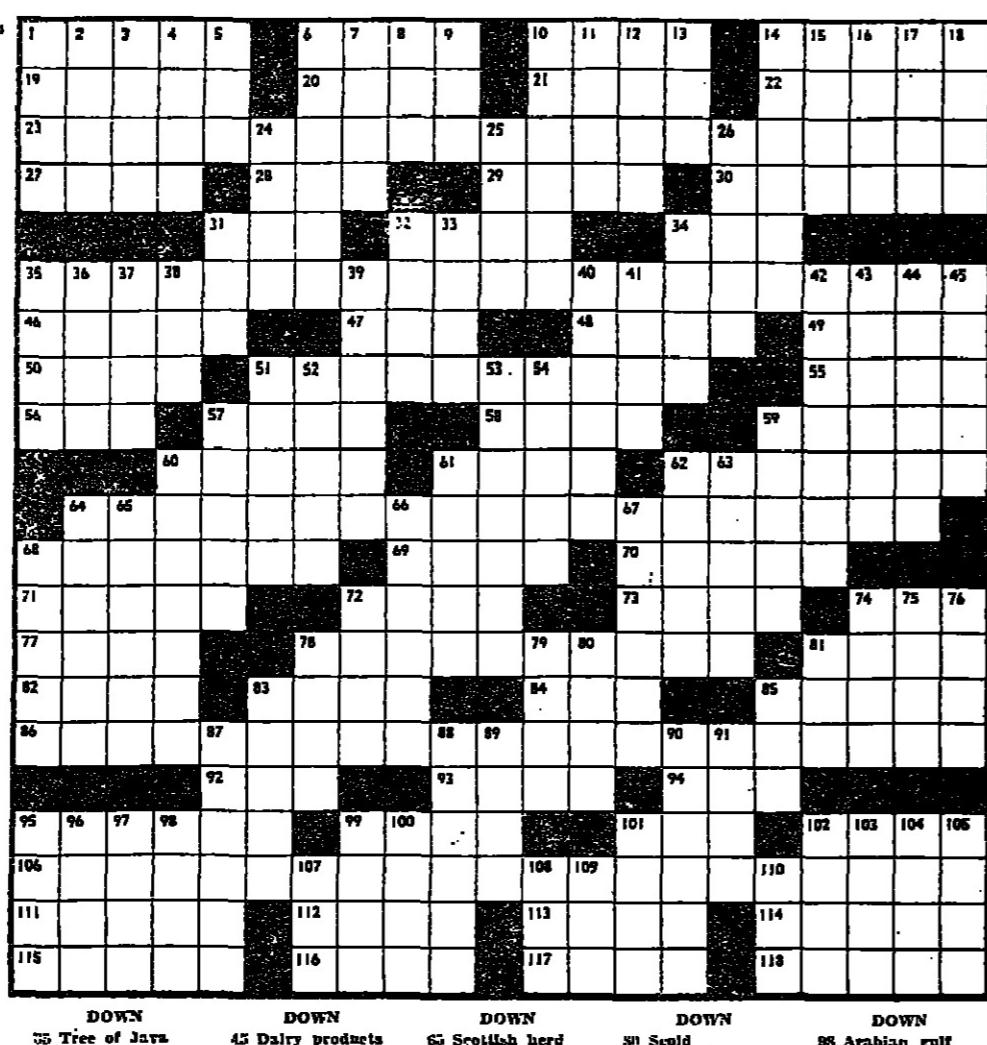
1974 Stocks and Div in \$										1974 Stocks and Div in \$										1974 Stocks and Div in \$										
High Low Div in \$					P/E 100s High Low Quot. close					High Low Div in \$					P/E 100s High Low Quot. close					High Low Div in \$					P/E 100s High Low Quot. close					
123 5% AAC Co 125	3	1	50	50	312	50	45	45	45	106 5% Diclyn Corp 4	4	4	60	60	45	45	45	45	45	178 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
65 3% AVCO 125	2	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	145 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	179 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
70 4% Abraxas 125	2	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	146 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	180 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 10% ADM Indus 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	147 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	181 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Adtech Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	148 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	182 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Aerodics Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	149 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	183 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Aerovacs Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	150 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	184 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	151 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	185 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	152 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	186 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	153 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	187 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	154 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	188 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	155 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	189 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	156 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	190 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	158 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	192 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	159 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	193 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	160 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	194 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	161 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	195 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	162 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	196 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	163 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	197 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	164 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	198 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	165 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	199 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	170 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	200 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	171 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	201 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	172 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	202 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212	20	18	18	18	174 10% Domes Corp 1	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	204 Silo Int 3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
123 2% Airtel Inc 125	1	1	20	20	212</																									

**ACROSS**

- 1 Hardwoods
- 2 Storage structure
- 10 P. L. trees
- 14 Part of T. L.
- 19 Material order
- 20 Tax
- 21 Naldi of silent
- 22 Intimate
- 23 Predecessor of a pine
- 27 Kind of threat or force
- 28 U.S. Irish
- 29 Small today
- 30 Obliterated
- 31 Business abbr.
- 32 Maple genus
- 34 Zeal breed
- 35 Small novel
- 46 Patient of 76
- 47 Born: Fr.
- 48 Water birds
- 49 Split
- 50 Nancy
- 51 Berlin street
- 52 Icelandic epus
- 53 Peacock's friend
- 57 Tatting
- 58 Where Sige is
- 59 Silesian weaver
- 60 Brown bear
- 61 Laurel

**DOWN**

- 1 Quantities: Abbr.
- 2 London locale
- 3 Family
- 4 Italian family
- 5 Indian weight
- 6 Rail-and—ads
- 7 Black's
- 8 Card game
- 9 Kind of white or best
- 10 Belong
- 11 Erasmus offering
- 12 Salt tree
- 13 Paulo
- 14 Eric or Erika
- 15 British
- 16 Biblical book
- 17 Greek township
- 18 Watched
- 19 "I am"
- 20 Present for
- 21 German historian
- 22 Canadian
- 23 Kighted
- 24 Canadian redman
- 25 Iagnach
- 26 Card's victim

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE****TALL TIMBER** — By Herb RisteenEdited by  
WILL WENG**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

ACROSS	DOWN
PIRENG AVANG AGILE UNEAG	13 Paulo
NESTING FENNIE FESTIN VILLAGIE	14 Eric or Erika
ONLY THOSE QUIETLY ELEGANTLY	15 British
MASSE	16 Biblical book
MEETERS RECENTLY THERAPY	17 Greek township
MEETERS RECENTLY THERAPY	18 Watched
ONECA BEACH VIATE SIGHTLY	19 "I am"
PIEGANDIAS SAID UKASES	20 Present for
SIMMER ARK NARCO DAVID	21 German historian
WEIRRINGALDS ALIPOROIS	22 Canadian
INDY LEEDS EARL ONES	23 Kighted
TOGGLES PERIODICALLY CHAMPS	24 Canadian redman
OMEGA GAY DINKY CHAMPS	25 Iagnach
TALLY AGOIA BASE OUTON	26 Card's victim
UNITE FRONTIERE BUREGEN	27 Kighted
WIDENED SUGAR EIGHT	28 Card's
PIANOTUNAS MOSES BOUND	29 German
AIRGO LUNAR ERILLE UNION	30 Iagnach
SHABIS SICKLE MOTES LINDA	31 German
SWANB CHIP BABIES	32 Kighted

ACROSS	DOWN
35 Tree of Jaws	45 Dairy products
36 Hollerent	46 Kind of fur
37 Mary man, Abba	47 Scandalous
38 Cloudy	48 Drive
39 Stockholms	49 Scold
40 Dublin	50 Overcast
41 Rain	51 Oak
42 Brussels	52 Starling of Africa
43 Rain	53 Starling
44 Budapest	54 Malaya rains
45 Cairo	55 Pap
46 Rain	56 More robust
47 Rain	57 U.S. novelist
48 Rain	58 Tangier
49 Rain	59 Germans
50 Rain	60 Bog bird
51 Rain	61 Heron's river
52 Rain	62 Pacific bark
53 Rain	63 Dismore
54 Rain	64 Muse of comedy
55 Rain	65 Medicine, 1954

**WEATHER****BOOKS****WINTER IN THE BLOOD**

By James Welch. 176 pp. New York: Harper and Row. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Reynolds Price

JAMES WELCH is a 34-year-old American Indian (Blackfeet and Grosventre). Last year he published a collection of poems, "Riding the Earthboy 40," and now this first novel, the third volume in Harper & Row's Native American Publishing Program. Welch says, in a jacket note, "I have seen works written about Indians by whites . . . but only an Indian knows who he is." And three of the six jacket-encomists insist upon the book's special value as inside news of Indian life. A small part of its value may well be that to stress the Indianness of Welch or his novel is to indulge in the same obfuscatory inverse snobbery with which some black writers and journalists have recently burdened their work. (The oppressed can hardly be blamed for reluctance to admit that their oppressors have indeed understood them—and continued to oppress.)

"Winter in the Blood" is by no means an "Indian novel." There is nothing in it—character, incident, language or emotion—which will not be familiar or quickly comprehensible to any middle- or working-class white or black Southerner, Jew, Spanish-speaking American, homosexual, or other minority member. Literate country-club social chairman included. What it is, is a nearly flawless novel about human life. To say less is to patronize its complex knowledge, the amplitude of its means, and its clear lean voice.

Not that Welch doesn't draw a substantial part of his emotional power and the echoes of his story from an intensely observed past, from a meticulous particularity of human and geographic reference—reservation Montana. His book is nothing if not firmly local, rural (implicitly anti-urban), in the main tradition of the European and American novel. Its locus and cast are in fact tightly constructed—an aging young man, his mother, stepfather, his dying grandmother, an important blind neighbor, the family ranch; nearby towns with bars and lonely women. But the story it tells, the knowledge it contains, has as much to say of the bone-deep disaffection and bafflement, the famous and apparently incurable psychic paralysis of several million Americans of varied origins now in their twenties, early thirties, as of any smaller group.

The components of the story are these—the narrator, a nameless 32-year-old Indian, lives on a 360-acre ranch on reservation in north-central Montana. The spread belongs to his widowed mother; she and her ancient mother (she is far as he knows) his surviving family live dreamily, cheerful father and an older brother, remembered as a paragon of competence, have died years before—the father frozen while drunk, the brother run down by a truck in an accident for which the narrator still feels responsibility. In the same catastrophe, the narrator suffered a knee injury which was later the cause of his only extended stay off-reservation—an operation in Tacoma and the chance of a job there in rehabilitation, terminated by his revision from a nurse's anti-Indian remarks.

His mother remarries early in the novel; her husband proudly assumes management of the land. The narrator continues his cycle of ranch work, 50-mile trips to town for the glum sprees of drink and women which serve as both narcotic and harsh electrotherapy, returning him to the tangled and paralyzing peace of family-pride in his tough and capable mother but disdain for her cool independence from him; amused animal affection for his senile grandmother (a genuine survivor of the great Blackfeet past and, not incidentally, a victim of her own tribe's internal cruelties); perhaps most damaging, an obsessive and now sentimental regret for his father and brother.

In short, a black sack tied firmly shut. But no more firmly than most human sacks—as Welch and his narrator both see calmly (and detail in richly humorous low-life encounters with mysteriously luckless whites)—and tied shut partly by the man's past refusal to do more than double his own binding knots. Not much of a story if it ended there, surely not a fresh one.

But just as it threatens to die in its crowded sack, it opens onto light—and through natural, carefully prepared, but beautifully surprising narrative means: a recovery of the past; a venerable, maybe lovable, maybe miserable past. To describe that opening here would deprive readers of the pleasure of its sudden radiance within the whole book. Enough to say that the narrator's late discovery of long-suppressed facts about his own heritage—the names and history of his grandparents—and that Welch's new version of the central scene in all narrative literature (the finding of lost kin) can stand proudly with its most moving predecessors in epic drama and fiction.

The future use for the narrator of even so joyful a recognition is not pressed or prognosticated. Near the end he speaks of "planning my new life"; but neither he nor Welch expands on what the practicalities of such a life might be; and since it seems to include a renewed pursuit of his wretched Cree miseries, the omens are sad. The moment of clear knowledge may only have been—that a moment in a long night, a quick flush of heat. But even a quick light can cut a deep image; and what Welch has shown, not only for his lonely Blackfeet hero but for armies of the rapidly aging young, is a truth engraved in iron—a society which has taken no care that its children love their past (and a past which has taken no care to be lovable or venerable—a ground at least) will reap generations of frozen children, hateful and hated. Black, white, brown, yellow, red.

Few books in any year speak so unanswerably, make their own local terms so thoroughly ours, "Winter in the Blood"—in its young crusty dignity, its grand bare lines, its comedy and mystery, its clean pathfinding to the center of hearts—deserve more notice than good novels get. More true stories.

Reynolds Price is completing a long novel, his fourth.

© The New York Times

**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YEMON

ENDUC

BANZER

EIVIDD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: MERCY AIDED BROKEN TREATY

Answer: What's that riddle about the bed? IT'S NOT BEEN MADE YET

\*WE GOT A LOT IN COMMON. I'M A ONLY KID AN' HE'S A ONLY DOG!\*



Art Buchwald

## A Deep Dark Secret

**WASHINGTON** — Waldemeyer stopped by the office the other day. He seemed terribly nervous.

"Do you think because of the coal strike there's going to be an electric shortage this winter?" he asked me.

"I don't know," I said honestly. "Why do you ask?"

"If I tell you a secret, will you promise not to reveal it to anyone?"

"I promise."

Waldemeyer blushed. "I sleep with a night light."

"That's nothing to be ashamed of. There are hundreds of thousands of people right here in Washington, D.C., who sleep with them."

"But what if, as a conservation measure, they make us give up our night lights?"

"There's no way," I assured Waldemeyer. "The night light lobby is even more powerful than the National Rifle Association. If the government tried to do away with people's night lights, there'd be a revolution."



## Russia Bars Visa For Sakharov Kin

**MOSCOW**, Nov. 22 (AP) — Dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov said yesterday that the Soviet government has refused to grant visas to his stepdaughter and her husband so that they may visit the United States. He said that the applications were made 20 months ago.

Tatyana Semyonova and her husband, Yefrem Yanklevich, had been invited to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She appealed the refusal, delivered to her three days ago, in a letter to President Nikolai Podgorny. The letter was released to Western newsmen.

Mr. Sakharov accompanied his stepdaughter yesterday to the American Embassy, where he said he was told the embassy would do what it could to help. He said he thought the visa decision was a device to put pressure on him.

\*\*

MESSAGES, NOV. 22  
BAUDIBURG [RETIRED] | SJAEGHE  
KAGIOZIAF [RETIRED] | TOPGEHE

The above are coded messages from the service for sending telegrams to Europe. For details: America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

TELE. DEL MARBELLAS CLAVE. Europa's first ever Tennis village, presented by Prince Alfonso de Hoboken and Prince PERCY, invite limited number of qualified visitors to participate in the annual tournament to be played on Dec. 7, 1974. Own a luxury prestige fully air-conditioned bungalow/villa, with revenue and sound investment in the new Marbella Tennis Club.

CONCERTS: American kitchens, piped-in music, telephone, fireplaces, etc. All private rooms, all day swimming pool, private pool, all

with sweeping views of the Mediterranean, Gibraltar and African Green Sloping lawns, sun-terrace, garden, sun deck, sun-loungers, island bar, waterfalls, fountains, clubhouse with all facilities, tennis courts, mini-golf, miniature golf, swimming pool, international tennis events. Lovely beaches, magnificently landscaped gardens, just minutes away. Offering a new and better way of life as residence, vacation or permanent home abroad and the world press. Priced at about \$100,000 to \$100,000. Details: Hotel Marbella Club, Marbella, Spain. Tel. 82309 or 82333. Telex: 77419. Cables: Telex 10.

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